FCHS HONOR CODE PLEDGE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ BLOCK: \_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**THE RECONSTRUCTION MATCHING ACTIVITY**

A. 13th Amendment B. Rutherford B. Hayes C. Ulysses S. Grant

D. Andrew Johnson E. Robert E. Lee F. Frederick Douglass

G. Suffrage H. 14th Amendment I. 15th Amendment

J. Radical Republicans K. Freedmen L. Abraham Lincoln

M. Compromise of 1877 N. Military Occupation O. Black Codes

\_\_\_\_\_1. This Republican President of the United States wanted to treat the former Confederate states leniently after the Civil War. Sadly, he was assassinated by a former actor and Southern sympathizer. (p. 356)

\_\_\_\_\_2. After the Civil War, every Southern state would have to ratify this amendment, which ended slavery in the United States of America, before it re-entered the Union. (p. 348)

\_\_\_\_\_3. Since the state governments in Southern States were no longer valid at the end of the Civil War, order was kept by this method. (p. 362, map.)

\_\_\_\_\_4. He was a Democrat from a Southern State – Tennessee – but when Abraham Lincoln was assassinated, he became the President of the United States. Radical Republicans were extremely upset, since they thought he would be too friendly to former Confederates. (p. 359 - 360)

\_\_\_\_\_5. This amendment to the Constitution, which Radical Republicans supported, gave African Americans the right to vote. (p. 363)

\_\_\_\_\_6. This man was a former slave and the editor of an abolitionist newspaper called *The North Star*. During the Civil War, he encouraged Lincoln to sign up African-American soldiers. After the Civil War, he demanded equal rights for African-American freedmen. (p. 245)

\_\_\_\_\_7. This term means “the right to vote.” (p. 524)

\_\_\_\_\_8. Even though the national government was trying to help African-American freedmen gain greater rights, many Southern *state governments* attempted to keep blacks in slavery by passing these laws. (p. 360)

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\_\_\_\_\_9. This amendment to the Constitution gave citizenship rights to any person born in the United States of America – both former slaves and former Confederate army members were included in that group! Native Americans, however, were exempted from the rule – and continued to suffer brutal and violent persecution. (p. 361)

\_\_\_\_\_10. This man was the most important general for the Confederacy during the Civil War. After the Civil War he supported President Andrew Johnson’s Reconstruction plans – he thought slavery should be ended, but African-Americans should not be treated as equals or allowed to vote. (p. 348 - 349)

\_\_\_\_\_11. African-Americans who had resisted slavery and in many cases fought for their own emancipation were called this in the aftermath of the Civil War. (p. 358)

\_\_\_\_\_12. This group controlled Congress during the late 1860s and 1870s and directed the national government during Reconstruction. (p. 361)

\_\_\_\_\_13. This man was the Commander of the Union Army during the Civil War, and he was elected President of the United States after the war. He served as President from 1869 to 1877, and passionately believed in the principles of Abraham Lincoln. (p. 372)

\_\_\_\_\_14. This agreement, struck between Republican Congressmen and Democratic Southerners, settled the disputed Election of 1876. Since fraud and threats against African-American voters had confused the results, Congress agreed that the Republican candidate would become President of the United States, but that in exchange, all of the Union’s soldiers must leave the South and Reconstruction would end. (p. 375)

\_\_\_\_\_15. He was the Republican candidate for President of the United States in the Election of 1876 who won the Election and ended Reconstruction. Democrats claimed that he had robbed Samuel Tilden of the Presidency. (p. 375 - 376)